alked out, claiming they were not allowed enough helpers. The company paid the me off and dropped them from the rolls.

WABASH COLLEGE.

Annual Reunion of the Alumni and Commencement Programme.

ecial to the Indianapolis a urnal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 10 .- The annual reunion and banquet of the alumn of Wabash College will be held on Tuesday, June 16. The alumni oration will be delivered by Rev. G. L. Mackintosh, of the class of '84. An invitation is extended to honorary alumni and nongraduate students of former years to be present. Professors H. Z. McLain, J. H. Osborne and H. F. King constitute the committee appointed for the purpose of attending to matters connected with the banquet. The programme of commencement week is as follows:

Friday, June 12-8 p. m., prize declamapreparatory classes in Center

Sunday, June 14—10:30 a. m., baccalaureate sermon by President George S. Burroughs in Center Church; 7:30 p. m., commencement sermon by Rev. Hiram C. Haydn, D. D., LL. D., of Cleveland, O. inday, June 15-8 p. m., Baldwin ora-

day. June 16-9 a. m., meeting of the ard of trustees; 10:30 a. m., senior class ay, college campus; 2 p. m., class reunions; 30 p. m., sophomore orations, freshman eclamations; address by Rev. George L. fackintosh, class of '84.

ednesday, June 17-Commencement exises in Music Hall; oration by Rev. Her-n D. Jenkins, D. D., of Kansas City, dsville on the 30th. President Burroughs in on the programme f the National Christian Endeavor con-

vention at Washington. He will conduct what is known as the Bible book study, three days of the convention, from July 8 to 13. President Burroughs will deliver two lectures this week, one at Winchester Monday night and the other at Kentland, Ind., on Thursday.

AN INDIANA "FAKE."

Off on Metropolitan Papers. Fowler Special to New York Recorder.

Fritz Heinsnit was the father of three aroused him and told him to hurry for a doctor. Three minutes after the physician's arrival Mrs. Schmidt hurried into the kitchen with a boy baby. Two minutes later Mrs. Vinkle rushed out with a girt. Then Mrs. Haas, his sister-in-law, told Heinsnit to grab a chair and place it near the stove so that the could wash little Heinsnit No. 3. Mr. Heinsnit inquired its sex.

"A boy," snapped Mrs. Haas. "And now tir around and find some more cotton."

Poor Heinsnit did stir himself around just

time to meet his wife's mother with the urth little Heinsnit. She was on her way trio of infant voices were raised in chorus. insuit brushed a calloused hand over a rish brow and in a husky whisper said: It never rains, but it pours.

e was more than ever convinced of this when the fifth and sixth little Heinsnit sev-Three years ago Mrs. Heinsnit presented im with two girls and a boy. The mother and the six latest arrivals are loing well and the doctor thinks he may

St. Tammany Day. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., May 10.-The Red Men of Anderson to-da" observed St. Tammany day, which is the Lemorial day of the order. with beautiful ceremonies. Visiting tribes from a half-dozen neighboring towns were here and participated in the parade, which formed at 2 o'clock and marched through the rincipa! business streets and to the cemetery. Buffalo Bill, who is a member of the order and a past grand sachem of Colorado, participated. Addresses were delivered by Judge Alfred Ellison, Mayor M. M. Dunlap and W. A. Kittinger, of Anderson, The raves of the departed braves were decorated, and the burial service administered by the presiding officer of the leading local

Pensioner Seriously Benten. tal to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 10.-Saturday orning Sylvester Lacey cashed his pension heck, and later in the day became intoxicated and displayed his money rather freely. hortly after midnight Mrs. Lacey heard ne one knocking at her door, and upon ling it her husband fell into the room aclous. His face and head were serieaten and bruised. A doctor was and Mr. Lacey recovered sufficiently ed by a highwayman, who had ded his money. He resisted, and was but he thought he would recogse him if he could see him again. He then is very dangerous, and it is feared he

A Democrat Deserts His Party. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

has voted the Democratic ticket for the last time. Mr. Hipp says that he has not been fairly treated by certain local Democratic politicians, and further, that he is not in sympathy with the Democratic policy. As his Democracy was of the sock-ribbed and mountain buttressed variety his defection occasions a great deal of comment.

Silver Wedding Cov.

ecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., May 10 .- Frank W. Morse, ier of the First National Bank of this ty, and wife last night celebrated their ver wedding. One hundred guests were inted, and nearly all were present. Elabor-e refreshments were served, and the event as one of the most brilliant in local society in recent years. Many expensive presents of silver were made the couple, who are favorites in Wabash social circles.

Pacer Wayne Wilkes Burned. cial to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 10 .- The feed d sale stables of John W. Double were troyed by fire this morning. Three valwable stallions were burned to death, one of them being the famous pacer, Wayne Wilkes, owned by Dick Townsend and Perry Randall, on which \$1,100 insurance expired week ago. His record was 2:1614.

New Pastor Welcomed. special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 10 .- Rev. J. D. Alexander, formerly of Terre Haute. senced his pastorate at Center Presbyterian Church to-day. This evening the First Presbyterian Church united in the services at Center Church and aided in welcoming the new pastor to this field of labor.

Deaths in Indiana.

cial to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 10 .- The uneral of Michael Zellars, a well-known ident of this county, will be held to-morrow. He died on Friday, at the age of sixty-eix years. He was born in Bavaria, com-ing to America in his youth, and he leaves a wife and eight children.

Vannes May Recover.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., May 10 .- Charles Vannes, who severed his jugular vein yesterday morning in an attempt to commit suicide and was considered beyond aid, is much bet-ter and the chances are that he will recover.

Decoration Day at Chickamauga. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 10.—It is inderstood here that a new departure will be made in the observance of Decoration y. The Queen & Crescent route will bring immense concourse of soldiers and their lends from the North, who will visit hickamauga Park, Lookout Mountain and sion Ridge battlefields and will assist corating the graves in the National tery. A nominal rate for the round rip from Cincinnati has been made for this eccasion. Numbers of veterans will make this trip and it is expected to be followed by an effort to get the National Encampment in 1897 at Atlanta.

DOOM OF THE DESPOT

ABSOLUTE MONARCHS ALMOST CER-TAIN TO BE ASSASSINATED.

The Work of the Dagger, Cord and Polson Among the Shahs of Persia and the Sultans of Turkey.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A well-known character once described th government of Russia as a despotism tempered by assassination, and the saying, perfectly true as applied to the great empire of the north, is equally so, as shown by the unceremonious removel of the Shah of Persia the other day, when used with reference to any one of the Oriental monarchies. In the Orient despotism of the most absolute and exaggerated character has always thrived. Favored by the ignorance of the people and their superstitious reverence for authority, the Oriental despot rules with an absoluteness unknown elsewhere on the planet. According to the theory of government as universally received in Oriental countries, the king is the absolute proprietor of his people and all they have. When he what they have, and they are supposed to consider themselves very thankful that the There will be an athletic meet of the colleges at Lafayette May 29, in which Purdue, Wabash, DePauw, Butler, State University. Rose Polytechnic, Earlham and Hanover are included. The game between Wabash and Purdue will take place in Crawberland and Purdue will take place in Crawber he takes them. If he is bloodthirsty and demands the heads of his people, off go their heads. It is only natural that the exercise of such absolute power should make such kings frightfully savage, and so it does. A despot like the late Shah of Persia shows no more compunction at taking human life than another man would display at taking the life of a rabbit, and it is altogether probable that the exercise of supreme authority Sample of the "Good Stories" Worked | so perverts the moral sensibilities that the despots of the Orient really believe themselves in the right when taking a bloodthirsty revenge for a trivial offense. Accustomed children when he retired last night. To-day he is the father of nine. At midnight a nurse literature and the state of nine. At midnight and the state of nine. It is altogether probable that the blood-

thirstiness of the Oriental is increased by the fact that the people of Eastern countries seem to have no nerves. The sight of suffering makes no impression on them. They endure physical torture without a sign of pain. When subjected to the most frightof pain. When subjected to the most frightful torments they often completely conceal all evidences of suffering. Layard saw an Arab robber impaled with a stake driven through his body; the man asked, as a special favor, for a pipe, and when it was lighted and presented to him smoked it with approximate the subject to the subject t parent satisfaction. Rawlinson saw a Persian being flayed alive for some offense, and when a tumult broke out among the spectators of the grewsome show and one smote another on the nose, drawing blood, the dy ng man was observed to laugh at the inc dent. Greene tells of a Chinese malefactor, condemned to death, who petitioned to be allowed to attend the execution of eleven men who were to be beheaded a week previous to his own date. His request was granted; he witnessed the show with every mark of interest, made remarks indicating astonishment at the amount of blood that flowed from each victim and picked up one of the heads and examined the neck with curiosity to see, as he expressed it, how his own neck would look a week hence. It is, of course, possible that the ruthless shedding blood by their rulers may have something to do with the utter disregard for human life in the East, but aside from this education in savagery there seems to be some thing in the Oriental nature that makes men fferent to suffering, whether their own on the throne of a people to whom the tak-ing of human life an everyday sight, and small wonder can be felt if he misuses his power and murders by caprice in sheer wan-tonness, without special malice, but simply

to show that he is the king. A SOVEREIGN REMEDY. But there is one remedy for despotism which, sooner or later, is applied in the case of every tyrant, for even in the East their departed braves in Fountain Park revenge is powerful and either is sufficient Cemetery, this city, to-day. After exercises to make fearless men as ready to take the appropriate to the occasion, Hon. Andrew J. Lakebaker, late member of the Indiana Legislature from this county, delivered an So it has often happened that the lives of the late the late the lives of the late the la the despots of the East have been ended by men who found themselves on his death roll, marked for slaughter, or by men whose friends or relatives had been causelessly put to death. Even mor potent are the intrigues within the palaces and harems of Eastern potentates. Where wives are numbered by the dozen and children by the score the family tie is almost wholly their children; these, perhaps, less for their parents. Rivalries among three or four sons of different mothers and of nearly the same age are almost certain to spring up, and numerous instances have been known of royal fathers of Persia, Turkey and Indla being murdered by their sons. contrary has even more frequently seen, and it has sometimes happened that a Persian King, ascertaining that a con spiracy existed among his sons, put them all to death to make sure of the punishment of the guilty. Under civilized conditions such crimes would be impossible, out it should not be forgotten that the leading states of southern and eastern Asia are not civilized. The late Shah of Persia was a savage, pure and simple; his WABASH, Ind., May 10.—Christian Hipp, is no better; the Sultan of Turkey is as rank and dignity with the king, who, in

as to point to poison or other means of se-cret assassination. In general their tenure of the throne was short, the late Shah hav-ing escaped his enemies so long that his reign of forty-eight years stands almost alone in the annals of the kingdom. In Persia, especially, the fact attracted attention, and his escape from several previous at-tempts to take his life was ascribed, according to the various views and intelligence of those who speculated on the matter, to a magic amulet he always wore, to the direct rotection of Allah, to the intercession of he Prophet Mohammed and the Angel Gabriel, or to the favor of the evil one, who, it was charged by some, enabled him to lengthen his days, in order that his cup of iniquity might be completely filled ere he was gathered to his fathers. Of his predessors, one was shot, one was deposed and his garden late at night with forty-seven stab wounds in various parts of his body, one died in the prison where he had been one was found dead in bed in his harem with certain marks on his throat that looked as though they had been made by a bow-string. No investigation was made of the circumstances of his death, but his successor, robably to prevent a repetition of such an accident, cleared out the harem by strang-ling all its inmates and started his reign with a new lot of wives. Besides these, seven or eight other Shahs died suddenly after very brief illnesses, and as no one could prove that poison was the cause, their successors contented themselves with beheading a few people on suspicion, and plously declared that Allah had gathered he deceased monarchs to his bosom because

hey were too good for earth. . TURKEY'S SULTANS. To borrow an expression used by the French historian, the people of Turkey have had very bad luck with their Sultans, these royal personages dropping off without the least notice or ceremony. In no country on ereign more unhealthy than in Turkey. the world that would not regard the life of a Turkish Sultan as an extra hazardous risk. be placed at about the same rate as that of a man engaged in filling dynamite shells 1299, the date of the foundation of the em-pire by Othman, not reckoning in the list pretenders to the throne or claimants who rivals within a few days of their accession, there have reigned thirty-seven Sultans, of

sharing the fate of her husband; in the third she escaped. In each of these cases the murder was done by the women with their own hands, and in each case, elso, a wholesale purgation of the harem followed. dozens of women, suspec ed of complicity in the crime, being bundled into sacks and dumped into the Bosporus. Four more Sultans were strangled in their own rooms as not including the three whose fate has al-ready been mentioned as doubtful, and who bably died through the same agency; one died from a love potion administered by a concubine; four were smothered in bed by their guards, who heaped pillows over their heads and held them down; seven were stabled to death by their attendants; one was shot in his garden, one was beheaded, one was thrown into a well in the palace yard, and one was put to death by opening his veins and allowing the blood to flow until life became extinct.

A CONSIDERATE MONARCH. The kings and princes of the peninsula of number 142 died by violence in that it was only a question of time when they would fall by the dagger or poison of the assassin. The coolness with which they contemplated their approaching fate is shown by a will, made by a Rajah of the last century, who in this document first distribute a large sum of money among the guards and troops to keep them faith-ful. He then proceeded to tell what punishassassins. If there was only one, alive, very slowly, beginning at his feet, and if possible, the process continuing for three or four days. If there were two, one was to be flayed, the other boiled alive; if three, the third was to be nailed to a post by his hands and feet and left to die; the fourth was to be walled up in a brick sepulcher as high as his chin, his head being left out; the fifth was to be whipped to death; the sixth to be hung up by the arms and smeared with honey, so that the flies and wasps would worry him to death; the seventh to be tied by the feet to the tail of a buffalo and dragged about. Whether the Rajah's inventive genius gave out at this point is uncertain, but he certainly conoccurred, for he commanded tional culprits should be paired off with the seven provided for, and also that the pun-ishments should be public, that all shops and business places should be closed in order that the people might have leisure to attend and bless the memory of their late sovereign, who had been thoughful enough to privde so much entertainment for them

after his murder. The business of governing the Russian empire is not quite so deadly as the jobs of

JOB LOT OF BAD KINGS. practice, for there was Sennacherib, wohm it was said, "As he was worship bles were probably as plentiful in Nineveh as in Constantinopie. The imperators of the than the despots of Jerusalem, for after the Jews killed their king they deemed it a while the rabble in Rome seemed to fee whom twenty-nine died by one or another form of violence. Of three more the fate is doubtful, as they died under suspicious circumstances, so that of the whole number of Sultans there are only five who are believed to have died a natural death. Three were while they reigned, received the adulation.

representative of the Roman name was real- | been The military officers in these states who, in the present century, pronounced against the that the Virginius had been illegally regisgovernment and began a revolution that resulted in its overthrow did not call themselves kings, but none the less they were despots, and sooner or later met the fate usual to those of their class. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," said Shakspeare, and the expression is often quoted to the head that wears a crown," said Shak-speare, and the expression is often quoted to the fact that the wearer of a crown is always kept in a state of painful anticipation that he may be compelled, on very short notice, to lay it down.

Chuer the position previously taken by this government the mere seizure of an American ship is a matter for the most careful investigation, and Spain will be required to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt that the school of the possibility of a doubt the possibility

WEYLER MAY RESIGN

Hindostan have not fared better than their brethren of Persia and Turkey. There are preserved in the annals of the native kingdoms and principalities of Hindostan the names of 157 potentates, and a striking illustration of the dangers attending the business of a sovereign in that quarter of the world is seen in the fact that of this form or another. It was so habitual that they came to expect it and to consider named his successor and carefully provided against any disorders that might occur at his death by commanding that as soon as he had been murdered his successor should ments he desired to have meted out to his commanded that this one should be flayed

a reigning Sultan or Shah, but still it is about as dangerous as working in a powder mill, nearly one-half of the rulers of the Muscovite empire, since the time of Ruric, in A. D. 850, having died at the hands of the assassin. The pathetic death of the Czar Alexander from the Nihilist bombs in 1881 is still fresh in the public mind, but the most brutal assassination before, in modern times, at least, was that of the Czar Paul, in 1801. There is little doubt that he was infor months before his murder he had been acting in a manner so arbitrary and devoid of reason that his conduct became matter of comment even outside the court. firm the statement. A conspiracy was formed to depose him in behalf of his son, afterward the Czar Alexander, who entered with great heartiness into the plot when told, truthfully or otherwise, that Paul had ordered his arrest, and would undoubtedly put him to death. The officers of the city garrison were all in the plot, and towards midnight on March 24, 1801, all the troops in the city were put under arms, a strong force was marched to the palace, where the guards, who were in sympathy with the evement, were quietly displaced, and without firing a shot or drawing a sword a body officers, the leaders in the conspiracy entered the palace and penetrated to the pr vate rooms of the Czar. The sentinel at the oor was ordered aside, but refused to move. upon which three or four officers threw themselves on him and took away his gun. The noise of the scuffle awoke the Czar, who in bed just as the conspirators entered the room. They presented him an abdication, and demanded that he should instantly sign it; but instead of complying or even of answering, he made an effort to reach a table at the head of his bed, upon which lay a case of pistols. He was seized and thrown back on the bed; half a dozen men held him, while an officer of the Imperial Guards, a man of gigantic stature and strength, strangled him with his hands. It is said that Alexander was horrified on hearing of the death of his father; but as he was the head of the conspiracy, and profited most by the murder, he said noth-

ing: the public were told that the Czar had died of apoplexy, and Alexander quietly as-

cended the vacant throne. OUR SAXON FOREFATHERS. Murder was so common among our Saxon immediately interested. They were a hardy, independent people, who did not permit themselves to be lorded over to any great extent, so that the establishment of a despotic dynasty was impossible. The nobles, fact, had generally been of their own number before his elevation, and whom they frequently reminded of the fact. They did not wait for him to establish an absolute form of government, but as soon as he showed signs of such an intention they promptly kined him, and set up his son or some one else in his stead. It would be reasonable to oose that, after a few experiences of this suppose that, after a few experience a little kind, the Saxon monarchs would be a little careful in what they said and did out they never seem to have learned by the experience of their predecessors, and went on trying to domineer, and getting killed for their pains, until, by the general spread of civilization, they acquired intelligence along with other peo-ple. They were not worse than their subjects, for during the Saxon age bloodshed by treachery was so common that no man trusted his neighbor. Every one has heard of "pledging a health," but comparatively few know that the origin of this custom dates from the Saxon times, when no one could trust even those with whom he sat at the table and when every man was continually on his guard against the sword or dagger of the assassin. When the Saxons feasted an indispensable part of the table equipment was a huge flagon, containing several gallons, and having two handies, like an Etruscan vase. It was passed around the table, and each guest in turn rose and drank the health of the host and company. He was obliged to stand; the weight of the vessel required him to hold it with both hands, and as he drank his head was thrown back, his face was cov-ered with the opening of the great vase and he was peculiarly exposed to the thrust of a sword or dagger. In order that he might drink with security, some personal friend whom he could trust rose with him sword in hand, and stood by his side until he had drank his fill. A people with such a custom would naturally make things very warm for a king with despotic tendencies, so it is not surpristing to ascertain that nearly three-fourths of the Saxon monarchs died by violence.

The fate of the late Shah was that of most bad kings, both in ancient and modern times. Not that the assassins spared the good monarchs, for these frequently also fell victims to private vengeance, but desown, were almost certain to do so. The Jews quietly settled accounts with a good many of their kings by murdering them, histories that the Assyrians had a similar in the house of Nisroch, his god, Adrammelech and Sharezer, his sons, smote him with the sword, and they escaped into the land of Armenia," so that harem squab-Eternal City had an even harder time of it matter of religion to bury him decently,

(Concluded from First Page.) waiting on the action of the Madrid govern-

ment. The waiting is attended by much impatience and no little anxiety. James Creelman, correspondent of the New York World, and Frederick W. Law-rence, correspondent of the New York Jour-nal, who were ordered by the authorities to leave the island for having sent dispatches to their papers offensive to the government, sailed for New York to-day, on board the Ward line steamship Seguaranea.

Among the insurgents killed in the engagement at Cunda, near Guira Melana in Hament at Cunda in H

vana province three days ago, was the black leader Aurelio Collazo, lieutenant to Captain Fuentes, who has a horrible sanguinary reputation, and the leader, Acea Vigoa, lieutenant to Collazo. The insurgent leader Mamerto Romero was wounded and taken prisoner in an attack on the village of Cruces.

A corporal and a soldier of the Spanish army have been court-martialed and executed at Puerto Principe for deserting in the face of the enemy.

face of the enemy.

Jose Blanco Alfonso, an insurgent incendiary, entered the chapel of the fortress of Cabanes to-day and will be shot to-morrow. General Pandero returned to Spain to-day to take the oath as Senator. The report that Maximo Gomez is in the province of Matanzas is denied, and it is said that he is now encamped at Placetas,

in Santa Clara province. Last night the insurgents burned the important village of Hoyo Col., 158 houses, the city hall and the schools being destroyed.

A report has been received of another engagement which General Suarez Ynclan has had with the insurgents in Pinar del Rio. He attacked them in their position, which was an excellent one, at the farm of Guinoforty-five minutes before they were dislodged, the Spaniards being under a heavy fire for that time. On their retreat the insurgents burned the rest of the town of Cacaraja-caras. The official report of the engagement says that the troops had one killed and twenty-three wounded. There are no further details of the affair.

BRITISH COMMENT.

How London Editors View the Latest Phase of the Cuban Question.

LONDON, May 10 .- The Daily News says in an editorial regarding the case of the Competitor captives at Havana: "The serious news from Cuba places the Spanish government between two fires. It is difficult to see how either side can recede. If the Spanish government sacrifices General Weyler it will probably have to sacrifice its own life. Public opinion in Madrid is hardly well informed enough to profit by the Virginius case in 1873. The Spaniards ought to distrust their own natural ferocity in cases of this sort. The butchery of the men of the Virginius which many of them apburg told one another that the Czar was plauded at the time as a fine and spirite l crazy, and cited tales of his doings to con- act, was received with horror and execration throughout the world."

The Standard has an editorial commenting upon the sentences to death of the men captured on board the Competitor, which says: "The situation is undoubtedly grave, but dispute involves a direct issue of fact, or at the utmost a conflicting interpretation of international law, which may furnish a means of escape from a position of extreme difficulty. The opinion seems to prevail that the sentence of the British subject (William Gilwill be impossible, as the exercises of mercy in one instance would render a denial, in the others more invidious. The position of the Spanish government must attract gen-eral sympathy It has a choice of evils, but it cannot be doubted which it will choose, provided it is possible to avoid hostilities onsistently with the Spanish conception of national dignity, and if the Washington government is in earnest, which is always un-certain on the eve of a presidential election." The Chronicle says in an editorial: "The storm-cloud which has been so long hangng over the Spanish dominion in Cuba is breaking at last. The significant words of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer will have prepared our readers for the alarming news. The real cause of the dispute lies deeper than the question immediately at issue. Free Cuba has long been the eager desire of a large body of American opinion. The present incident may or may not be tided over; but it seems to be the beginning of the end. President Cleveland has an admirable opportunity. We will not regret if he has used it to the full. Nothing could so forciany doubt as to the merits the case. We assume that there faults on both sides, but i obvious to all that the Spanish ress, and less than nothing from disaster. Their cup is full, and, unless some marvel will come soon." After picturing the prob-able benefits of a free Cuban republic, which might even, it thinks, eventually ask to be ncorporated into the United States in order to ward off English competition, the Chronicle concludes its article as follows: "If Washington presses this thing Spain is powerless. War is an ugly thing at the best, and we should be the last to invoke it. But would not be the beginning of a war, but would be the end of an interminable guer-rilla fight." an American ultimatum in the present case

THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

The President Auxious to Avoid a

Like Butchery. CHICAGO, May 10 .- The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, in discussing the protest sent to Madrid by President Cleveland, says: The Spanish authorities have been warned without equivocation and the dispatches have gone beyond the courtesy of ordinary diplomatic communications and conveyed something very much like a threat that if the Virginius case shall be repeated this country will at once take Cuba under its protection and hold it until given ample assurances that its citizens will be properly

The Virginius case was one of the most famous in the long list of difficulties between Spain and the United States. The steamer left New York Oct. 4, 1870, having cleared with American papers for Curacoa. A few days later the steamer left the harbor of Kingston, flying the American flag. No state of war existed, granting the right to detain on the high seas a documented vessel. Yet the steamer was captured on the high seas by a Spanish man of war, the American flag hauled down and Spanish tribunals took jurisdiction over the alleged filibusters. Four of the crew were executed off hand, and then the Madrid government ostensibly interfered and directed a suspendefying the home government, shot the cap-

assengers of the Virginius on the 7th and 8th of November, 1870, and to this day there never has been a satisfactory explanation the act nor whether the authorities at Havana were ever properly punished for their defiance of instructions. It is feared that the same thing may take place in the case of the Competitor. Madrid may instruct Havana in general terms to suspend the execution of the sentence, but Weyler, the butcher, acting under his arbitrary authority and with his well-known thirst for blood, may determine to make an example, and butcher the unfortunate seamen without a fair trial. When Secretary Fish communicated on the subject of the Virginius to Minister Sickles at Madrid he used sharp language, which is all the more significant in view of the fact that it was Fish who prevented General Grant from recognizing the insurgents as belligerents.

tain and thirty-six of the crew and sixteen

doubtful, as they died under suspicious circumstances, so that of the whole number of Sultans there are only five who are believed to have died a natural death. Three were to have died a natural death. Three were conspiracy of jealous wives against not only their lord and master but his favored spouse also, in two of these cases the favorite wife

ly kicked and beaten to death in the streets of Rome, and, after life had departed, the body was dragged by the heels through the slums of the city, to be insulted by the canalle. But we do not need to go so far as "In case of refusal of satisfactory reparation." Italy nor to so distant a period as eighteen centuries to find instances of the rough treatment of despots by their people, for the republics of Central and South America in our own time furnish scores of illustrations.

The military officers in these states who, in the present century representation and will, together with your secretary, leave Madrid, bringing with you the archives of the legation."

As the matter turned out it was shown that the Virginius had been illegally register.

that the schooner was engaged in an unlawful trade before the vessel can even be confiscated, to say nothing of taking the lives of the sailors or passengers, and Secretary Olney is simply following out the customs of the department in warning Spain that it can shoot the men only at its peril, and that in any event undue haste in view of the protest will be taken as an unfriendly act against the United States.

The twenty-seventh annual list of the merchant vessels of the United States has been published officially only recently, it being document No. 29 of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. This classes the schooner Competitor as an American-built ship with official number 5,700. The boat is a little affair, less than

fifty tons gross, and only 72 feet long and 22 feet breadth of beam. It was built in 1867 at Bellport, N. Y., and its home port, where the permanent sailing document issues, is put down as Key West, Fla. This little ship, therefore, is officially an American vessel, and as such presumably was flying the American flag when seized by the Spanish

There is no evidence yet on file at the State Department as to where the Competitor was seized, and it remains with the Spanish authorities to prove that they did not forcibly run down the little bit of a boat on the high seas. There is a suspicion that such was the case, for if the Spanish gunboat Mensajera were within the threeaile limit when the capture was made it seems hard to understand why the Com-petitor should have left the shore at all. In the case of the Virginius the capture was made on the high seas, and there is a suspicion rapidly gaining ground that the same thing was true in the case of the Competitor. Had President Cleveland recognized the the other hand, if the Competitor were with-in the shore limit its sailors were clearly covered by the provisions of what is known as the Cushing protocol. This was a statement of an agreement as to the provisions of our treaty with Spain, made in 1877 by Caleb Cushing, then minister to Spain, and Senor Don Fernando Calderon y Collantes, Minister of State of the King of Spain. Under the terms of this protocol Spain agreed with the utmost precision that citiens of the United States charged with acts of sedition, treason, or conspiracy, when taken with arms in hand, shall be tried only by ordinary council of war. The persons accused are to be allowed to name attorneys and advocates, who shall have access to them at suitable times. They are to be furnished in due season with a copy of the accusations and a list of wit-

nesses for the prosecution, which latter shall be examined before the presumed criminal and his attorney. They are to have the righ also to compel witnesses to appear and give testimony for them, and they are to be permitted to be present and make their defense in writing by themselves or by coun-sel. It was provided specifically in this Cushing protocol that in the case of trial by council of war the sentence pronounced should be referred to the Captain General President Cleveland was getting tired of this constant evasion of authority and refusals to grant information as to the treatment of American citizens in Cuba.

OFFICERS OUTWITTED.

Failed to Capture Arms Intended for the Filibuster Laurada. NEW YORK, May 10 .- A great deal of mystery surrounds the movements of the American steamship Laurada, which came into port Saturday and anchored off Liberty island. It was generally believed that the Laurada had been chartered by the Cuban junta for the purpose of conveying another fillbustering expedition to Cuba. When the

Laurada came into port it was observed that she was drawing very little water and was apparently in ballast. The news of her arrival was soon made known to the Spanish consul-general, who hurried to the barge ference with United States Marshal Mc-Carthy. Meantime it appears that the consui-general had communicated with his sub-Laurada. They learned that a lighter, the name of which could not be ascertained, had made fast at Pier 11. East river. The de-tectives watched the delivery of many boxes and cases on board the lighter. All this time a tug was in waiting for the detectives at Pier 3, East river. At the barge office the revenue cutters Hudson and Charter were also under steam. After the lighter had received her cargo she steered up the river and took a position off Corlear's hook. where she was anchored. A tug with the detectives on board followed in her wake, and lay in the middle of the river until the lighter, hugging the Brooklyn shore, went down the river passing through Buttermik channel. As the lighter was going by Governor's island by way of the channel the tug put back for Pier 3, where it is said the detectives met Consul-general Baidesano and Marshal McCarthy. They were evidently instructed to continue their pursuit of the lighter, as the tug steamed across the river through Buttermilk channel to Atlantic to a dock. Her cargo nad been removed. The tug then proceeded over to where the Laurada lay and dropped anchor to the south of Bedloe's island. Smoke was pouring from the funnels of the steamship and there was much bustle and activity on deck. Half an hour later the Laurada steamed down the bay and passed out at quaran-tine. It is believed that the Laurada will some sailing vessel containing the lighter's cargo somewhere down the coast; that the boxes and cases taken aboard the

will attempt to land the cargo on Cuban The Laurada Puts to Sea. NEW LONDON, Conn., May 10 .- The tug Commander, with barges Relief and Greenpoint in tow, which sailed from New York Saturday night, and the tug Volunteer, met the steamer Laurada, whose movements in New York harbor has occasioned much mystery, arrived off Montauk point to-day and

lighter will be transferred from the sailing vessel to the Laurada, which, with Captain O'Brien or Captain Hughes in command,

transferred to the steamer about one hundred Cubans and several tons of arms, ammunition and dynamite. Captain O'Brien was aboard the Volunteer and after the transfer was effected returned with the Volunteer. The Laurada put out to sea. The Commander, with her barges in tow, put in here to-night for water. Letter from Weyler.

BARCELONA, May 10 .- A letter has been received here written by Captain General Weyler, in Cuba, to a Deputy living in this Although General Weyler takes a liberal view of the situation in Cuba, he opines that the rebellion can only be quelled by vigorous measures. He expresses the wish to complete the fortified line from Jucaro, southern coast of the island, to Moron, near the northern coast, in the western portion of the province of Puerto Principe. A railroad runs between these two points. Captain General Weyler founds great hopes on the completion of this line. He says that when the rebellion has been crushed he intends to apply reforms gradually, as the insurgents yield and as opportunity is afforded to Spain to prove her chivalrous sentiments. But he will make no concessions while the rebellion holds its

A Florida Canard. TALLAHASSE, Fla., May 10 .- Governor

Mitchell's attention was called to-day to the dispatch from Tampa stating that he had telegraphed to Major connolly to hold the Fifth Battalion in readiness for immediate action on account of the bold stand taken by the President regarding the imposing of the death sentence on the men captured aboard the Competitor. The Gov-ernor stated emphatically that he had had no recent communication with Major Con-nolly on any subject, and expressed surprise that such a report should have got

Indiana's old Man Eloquent. Cincinnati Tribune.

two or three, was in Congress over sixty years ago, and saw the death of John Quincy Adams. Yet the other day, chipper Quincy Adams. Yet the other day, chipper as a cricket, and clear-voiced as a bell, he presided over the Indiana Republican con-vention, was elected delegate at large by acclamation and will be one of the liveliest men at the convention next month, as he always is. "Uncle Dick" is a marvel. He is the grand old man of the Republican party.

REVOLT OF POLES.

Bishop and Priest Not Permitted to Enter a Bay City Church.

BAY CITY, Mich., May 10.-A riot was narrowly averted to-day in and about the churchyard of St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church. The church had been closed for some time against its pastor, Father Matkowski, against whom the congregation had rebelled, chiefly on account of his deposition of Father Torski, assistant pastor. This morning Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, with Father Matkowski, arrived in the city When they essayed to enter the church, however, a crowd of 1,000 had gathered. The leaders declared their determination to keep Father Matkowski out, although no objection was urged against the Bishop. Finally the bishop and priest retreated to the parsonage and sent for the sheriff and police officers. They were advised not to promote the strife by trying to enter forcibly against the crowd and followed this advice. During the excitement a women struck out with her parasol and the blow fell, by accident, it is said, on the bishop and the priest. The anti-Matkowski Poles have the church premises guarded.

FIREMEN INJURED.

Struck by the Falling Wall of a Burning Building at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.-Fire was discovered in the rear of the Metropolitan restaurant, which occupies a three-story building at 32 Olive street, at 1 o'clock this morning. Before the firemen could get to work the flames spread throughout the building and soon destroyed it. Jefferson Gardner, a cook, rooming on the third floor, had a narrow escape from death. He was burned about the face. Daniel Steele, Michael Tehoe, John Harry Briggs and two other Had President Cleveland recognized the Cuban insurgents as belligerents this would, under the treaty, have given the Spaniards the right to stop and search on the high seas every American vessel, and to seize it if found carrying contraband of war. As no state of war exists, officially, the Spaniards at present have no such right On he substantiated from Dunton, a cook, rooming with Gardner, was missing, but this could not have no such right On he substantiated from Linear the large at present have no such right On he substantiated from Linear the large at the large at the large tree and the large tree at large tree at the large tree at large t Rialto, a ten-story office building adjoining, was threatened, but hard work by the firemen saved it. The loss is estimated at \$75,-

Vulcan Iron Works Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.-The Vulcan ron works were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, with \$31,000 nsurance. The fire communicated to the third floor of the Reliance machine works, damaging the building slightly and destroying considerable stock. The loss of the Relance Company is more than covered by the

WASHINGTON'S COURTSHIP.

How He Met, Wooed and Won the Charming Widow Custis.

Woodrow Wilson, in Harper's Magazine.

the way to Williamsburg, under orders

from the frontier, Washington roce straight upon a venture he had not looked for. He was within a few hours' ride of the little capital; old plantations lay close upon the way; neighborly homes began to multiply; and so striking a horseman, riding uniformed and attended, could not thereabouts go far unrecognized. He was way aid and haled to dinner, despite excuses and protests of public business calling for dispatch. There was a charming woman to be seen at the house, his friend told him, if a good linner was not argument enough-and his usiness could not spoil for an hour's stay in agreeable company. And so, of a sudden, under restraint of Virginian hospitality, he was hurried into the presence of the gra-cious matron, who at once, and as if of right, to make his heart safe against further quest or adventure. Martha Custis was but six and twenty. To the charm of youth and sweetness was that winning grace of self-possession which comes to a woman wived in her girlhood, and widowed before ige or care has checked the first full tide If life. At seventeen she had married Daniel Parke Custis, a man more than twenty years her senior; but eight years of quiet ove and duty as wife and mother had only nade her youth the more gracious in that ural land of leisure and good neighborhood; and a year's widowhood had been but a suitable preparation for perceiving the charm of this stately young soldier who now came riding her way upon the public business. His age was her own; all the land knew and loved him for gallantry and brave capacity; he carried him-self like a prince—and he forgot his errand to linger in her company. Dinner was soon over, and his horse at the door; there was the drilled and beautiful Bishop, trained servant that he was, eading his restless and impatient charge back and forth within sight of the win and of the terrace where his young c beast alike had been in the service of the unhappy Braddock, and might seem to walk there lively memorials of duty done and undertaken. But dusk came; the horses were put up; and the next morning was well advanced before the attracted young officer got at last to his saddle and spurred on, be-lated, to Williamsburg. His business conerned the preparations then afoot for General Forbes's advance upon Duquesne. ame here at this crittical juncture." Washington to the president of the council, "by the express order of Sir John St. Clair, to represent in the fullest manner the posture of our affairs at Winchester"-lack of clothes, arms and equipage, lack of money, adelphia a month aiready, awaiting the formation of his army in Virginia; Sir John St. Clair, his quartermaster-general, had come into the province to see that proper plans were made and executed; it was necessary that matters should be pressed forward very diligently and at once; and Washington, when once at the seat of government, was not slack to urge and superintend official action. But the troublesome proper course, he turned back to seek Mrs. Custis again, this time at her own me, ere he went the long distance of the rontier. The onset was made with a soldier's promptness and audacity. He returned to his post after a delay too slight to de-serve any reasonable man's remark, and yet with a pledge given and taken which made him look forward to the end of the campaign with a new longing, as to the win-ning of a real home and an unwonted hap-

The campaign dragged painfully far into the drear autumn. December had come before the captured post on Ohio could be left to the keeping of Colonel Mercer and a little garrison of provincials. But when at last ne was free again there was no reason why Washington should wait longer to be happy, and he was married to Martha Custis on the 6th of January, 1759. The sun shone very bright that day, and there was the fine glitter of gold, the brave show of resplendent uniforms, in the little church where the marriage was solemnized. Officers of his Majorita was solemnized. cers of his Majesty's service crowded there, in their gold lace and scarlet coats, to see their comrade wedded; the new Governor, Francis Fauquier, himself came, clad as befitted his rank; and the bridegroom took the sun not less gallantly than the rest, as he rode, in blue, and silver, and scarlet, peside the coach and six that bore his bride homeward amidst the thronging friends of the countryside. The young soldier's love of a gallant array and a becoming cere-mony was satisfied to the full, and he must have rejoiced to be so brave a horseman on such a day. For three months of deep content he lived with his bride at her own residence, the White House, by York river side, where their troth had been plighted, forgetting the fatigues of the frontier, and learning gratefully the new life of quiet

Condition of Ex-Senator Wallace. NEW YORK, May 10 .- Ex-Senator Wm. L. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, passed a bad day to-day, showing more signs of weakness and continuing in an unconscious state. His physicians reported to-night that they believed the ex-Senator would linger for several days, although he is gradually sinking.

Kansas City Journal.

"Indiana," says Col. John C. New, "still maintains her reputation for having more olitics to the square inch than any other tate." Will Kansas rest quietly under this

Will Wheel to California. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10.-C. W. Butts and C. E. Goodwin, two prominen young men, will start to-morrow upon a bicycle trip to California, with the intention of breaking the present record.

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DOCTOR YOURSELF A Separate Cure for Each Disease. At All Druggists, 25c a Bottle.

A CYCLER HANGED.

Caught 'y a Dangling Telephone : While "Scorching."

.LE, Fla., May 10.-Charles ne victim of a remarkable accident to .ay that may result in his death. Beil was "scorching" down Laura street at pace that attracted the attention of pedestrians. As he reached the intersection o Laura and Forsyth streets he gave a piercing scream, and those who were watching saw the rider lifted from his wheel and then pulled into the air, where he hung writhing. Several persons rushed to his aid, when it was found that he had ridden against a sagging telephone wire that was being put up. The wire caught Bell fairly under the chin, cutting deep behind the jaws. Maddened by pain and almost unconscious, the rider drew in his chin, and at that moment the workmen tugged on the wire and Bell was drawn into the air. The weight on the wire attracted the attention of the workmen, and Bell was lowered to the ground unconscious. The wire had cut deep behind the jaws and hanged him, much as a fish is gilled. A little deeper and an artery would have been severed. As it was, he nearly died from loss of bloo and may not recover. Doctors are surprise that decapitation did not result. On a May day, in 1758, as he spurred upon

Movements of Steamers NEW YORK, May 10 .- Arrived: Sorrente from Hamburg; Alsatia, from Nap Spaarndam, from Rotterdam; Mississi

BEACHY HEAD, May 10.-Passed: Schiedam, from Amsterdam, for New York. MARCUS HOOK, May 10.—Passed: Waca-land, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia. LIZARD, May 10 .- Passed: Kensington, from Antwerp, for New York. QUEENSTOWN, May 10.-Sailed: Campania, for New York. BOSTON, May 10.-Arrived: Catalonia from Liverpool.

LIVER POOL, May 10.-Arrived: Umbria from New York. HAVRE, May 10 .- Arrived: Le Bretagne from New York.

Baron Hirsch Memorial Services. NEW YORK, May 10.—Hebrews of all shades of belief and a goodly sprinkling of Christians filled Temple Emanuel at the special memorial services for the late Baron Maurice de Hirsch to-day. The services were opened by the singing of the anthem, "Cast Thy Burden on the Lord," by the choir. Rev. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of Bnai Jeshurun, delivered the opening prayer and was followed by Col. John B. Weber, late the Baron intimately and who delivered an address. Hon. Oscar Straus and Hon. Sim W. Rosendale also paid glowing tributes to the memory of the deceased. Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler, of Temple Bethel, pronounced the benediction and the services

Quiet Sunday at Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 10.-Express the street-railway strike were unfounded The day was the quietest Sunday Milwauke has seen in months. No cars were run an in the morning and in the afternoon a committee of the union stated its case to the State Board of Arbitration. To-morrow the company will be heard. The strike, ever, is believed to be practically over. To company has all the men it requires to ope

ate its cars, and refuses to treat with the strikers in any way District Grand Lodge, B'Nai B'rith. COLUMBUS, O., May 10.-The District ere to-day with about seventy in attendance. President Leo Wise, of Cincinnati, in his annual address criticaed the new ritual because, in his judgment, it attached too much importance to racial Judaism, and recommended that it be revised. Personally he is an American and refused to believe that his religious faith had anything to do with his nationality.

Barnard College in Luck. NEW YORK, May 9. - To-night George Simpson received by mail a donation from a friend of Barnard College of \$50,000, which made up the \$100,000 required to get control of the other \$100,000 promised four years ago by a lady friend of the college. Since Friday afternoon the trustees of the college were dubious about making up the required amount of \$23,000 by midnight to-night, which, with the \$25,000 donated by J. P. Rockefeller, made up the required amou

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